

he
 as,
 wn
 ple
 unt
 by
 of,
 19
 re
 ew
 s,
 rs.
 at-
 66
 S,
 red
 047
 p
 the
 the
 ang
 is
 is
 to
 let,
 4-
 057
 L-
 ul-
 and
 ally
 tion
 ter.
 002
 of
 uco
 is in
 L.
 narf.
 8299
 or
 ned
 on-
 CO.
 ad-
 his
 or
 tore
 on
 192
 nser
 place.
 a of
 for
 name.
 Y,
 reat.
 CO
 ed to
 3ore
 225
 s of
 ad-
 pon-
 o.
 .,
 8031
 for
 upon
 con.
 S.
 7604
 AND
 Cash
 tore,
 6107
 late
 of
 cha
 Mr.
 she
 952
 uly
 in
 in
 and,
 ain
 and
 1012
 AM
 who
 nts
 vice
 of
 so
 de
 de
 their
 73.
 055
 n-
 n-
 m-
 as
 ed
 m-
 n-
 ul-
 on
 on
 54

No. 3062

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Five cents per inch and under \$1. and 10. for every additional inch, for each insertion.

AN EIGHTY ACRE FARM FOR SALE, For £50.

THE said farm is situated on the Wincarrabee River, near to Berrima, and any person desirous of living on his own freehold estate will find the above a desirable property, and very cheap. Title—a grant from the Crown. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. T. W. Carr, Barrister at Law, Sydney.

MESSRS. TRESS AND ASHE have
for sale by private contract, a few
lots of clean Sheep, with or without stations,
at such prices as must remunerate purchasers.
Also, about 100 head of Horses, and between
200 and 300 head of mixed Cattle, a dairy
herd. Communications pre-paid will be at-
tended to.
Bathurst, March 1. 3766

FOR SALE, the Mount Cooper Sheep Station, belonging to the estate of the late Robert Campbell, Esq., together with 6000 sheep. The station, which is one of the best at Maneroo, is capable of containing 9000 sheep, and is about sixty miles from Boyd Town, Twofold Bay—to which there is a dray road much used during the wool season. The improvements render it a desirable. Apply at the *Herald Office*. 404

Meiers, CAMPBELL and CO., George-street,
Sydney; or to CHARLES CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Dunroon, Queanbeyan.
MARCH 11. 4057

TO MERCHANTS AND WOOL-
GROWERS.

THE undersigned is prepared to spout-
wash greasy wools in an unques-
tioned condition, at three-farthings per pound
on the clean wool.

ALSO,
Fulling, &c.

reasonable terms. Samples of condition
can be seen at the stores of
G. F. DIXON,
Wool-sorter,
Campbell's Wharf. 4002

TO WOOLGROWERS.

THE undersigned are purchasers of
Wool this season; they will also make
advances on all kinds of colonial produce
to be consigned to their correspondents in
London, Messrs. D. DUNBAR and Sons.

Sydney, November 20. Campbell's Wharf,
8298

WOOL AND TALLOW.
WOOL and TALLOW purchased, or
advances made on same consigned
to Messrs. Lyall Brothers and Co., Lon-
don.
10548 **LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.**

ADVANCES ON WOOL.
THE Undersigned will make cash ad-

STORE, intended for sale either by auction or Private contract, and will, if required, store it for *ninety days previous to sale* **RENT FREE.**
Commission for effecting sale **ONLY ONE PER CENT.**

SAMUEL LYONS
Auctioneer,
George-street and Charlotte-place
August 4. 182

WOOL.
THE Undersigned is a cash purchaser
of fresh

8762
WOOL.
THE Undersigned are purchasers of
 Wool, and other colonial produce, for
 shipment, or will make advances on the same.
JOUBERT and MURPHY,
 1898 Lower George-street

THE undersigned are purchasers of Wool and Tallow, or will make advances on consignment to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Melville and Co. R. RAMSAY, SEN., AND CO. Hunter-street
November 19. 803

THE undersigned will purchase, for Cash, or make liberal advances upon Wool, or other Colonial Produce to be con-

Miller's Point, November 12. R. TOWNS. 760
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND
 SHEEPSKINS, purchased for Cash
 by SAMUEL DAVIS, Australian Store,
 Goulburn.
 N.B.—No connexion with any other Store
 in the town. 4107

NOTICE.

IF MRS. FOSTER, relict of the late

Mr. Edward Winckworth, formerly a resident at Oran Park, Stonequarry, in this colony, and afterwards resident in Sydney, being about to embark for England, will hear of something to her advantage.

whatever against him may send in the same immediately to Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen, Solicitors, George-street, Sydney. 4012

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN VAUGHAN THOMPSON, ESQ., DECEASED.

ALL creditors of the above estate who have not yet furnished their accounts to the executors, as requested by their Notice published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 26th February last, are required to do so

benefit of the settlement about to be made with the claimants who have presented their accounts.

Wm. MACPHERSON,
C. H. CHAMBERS,
Executors.

No. 312, Pitt-street, Sydney, March 11. 4065

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

I HEREBY inform the public, in answer to an advertisement which appeared in yesterday's Morning Herald, No. 3984, com-

known as the "Sportsman," now occupied by me, has neither stables nor water on the premises. Further, that I hold a lease from Mr. Robert Taylor, in which certain conditions entered into by him are yet unfulfilled; and that upon the continued non-fulfillment I shall proceed to act thereon forthwith, and charge him with the same.

JAMES GANNON. 4024

Sportsman, South Head Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

March 11.—*Clara*, barque, Captain Crow, for London. Passengers—Mr. Stanley, Miss Palmer, and Mr. Fincham.
March 11.—*Robert Puleford*, American ship, Captain Caldwell, for Manila. Passengers—Mr. G. Cole and Mr. S. A. Heese.
March 11.—*Comet*, schooner, Captain Corke, for Port Nicholson. Passengers—Mr. Matthews.

CLEARANCES.

March 11.—*Rebecca*, schooner, Captain M'Veigh, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. Wickes, Mrs. Newby and two children, and Mr. Hopwood.
March 11.—*Souvenir*, schooner, Captain Jennings, for Launceston. Passengers—Mr. Welton.
March 11.—*Louisa*, brig, Captain Milford, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. E. Tooth, Mr. H. Anbury, and Mr. P. Dunlop.

IMPORTS.

March 11.—*Arise*, schooner, Captain Sturgeon, from New Zealand. 1 case drapery, original cargo from Sydney. Cargo shipped at Wellington: 5 cases sperm oil, 19 bales wool, 1 case champagne, Opem. Cargo shipped at Nelson: 14,000 feet sawn timber, Oidre.

EXPORTS.

March 11.—*Rebecca*, schooner, Captain M'Veigh, for Hobart Town. 410 hides, 144 logs cedar, 357 cases, 285 coils jute rope, 16 cases and 1 package cigars, 250 deas, 1 case Co. 40 bags oatmeal, 3 Graham and Co., 2 cases matches, 3 cases toys, 1 case woollens, 1 case stationery. Woods and Mehan.
March 11.—*Louisa*, brig, Captain Milford, for Hobart Town. 40 tons coals, 2 cases preserves, 3 Macanema, 3 tons bone dust, 4 Wilson, 10 bales gunny bags, 16 cases castor oil, 10 hogheads East India rum, Smith and Campbell, 100 wasta hyon skins, 2 cases and 300 half chests tea, Brown and Co., 1 case bird skins, H. Goodwin, 1 case stationery, Bank of Australasia; 2 cases wine, 1 case oilmen's stores, 1 case brandy, 8 packages bagged, 400 cases, 2 bales bag, 1 Billerwell, 1 winnowing machine, 1 plough, 20 bundles bags, 1 bag lucerne seed, R. and E. Tooth; 40 bags maize, George Small; 1 case stationery, 1 case woollens, 1 case coals, 2 cases oilmen's stores, 1 case tweeds, 60 boxes soap, 3 boxes candles, 10 cases soy, 5 cases cigars, W. Dean; 4 hogheads and 10 cases sugar, Australian Sugar Company; 1 case pine apples, Buyers and Lockhead; 40 boxes soap, 1 case soda water, W. N. Milford; 1 case drapery, B. S. Lloyd; 30 hogheads Bengal rum, Campbell and Co.; 15 kegs tobacco, W. Lane.
March 11.—*Souvenir*, schooner, Captain Jennings, for Launceston: 100 bales gunny, 16 cases castor oil, 10 bales bags, 20 bales gunny, 40 boxes soap, 10 hogheads rum, 13 coils cotton rope, 100 cases, 20 bales gunny, 30 cases, 30 half chests, 5 packages hyon-skin tea, 10 half chests and 10 packages congo, 7 cases sperm oil, R. Campbell; 1 bale bags, R. Towan; 20 boxes starch, Flower, Salting, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follows:—
For LAUNCESTON.—By the *Souvenir*, this day, at noon.
For HONGKONG.—By the *Daniel Watson*, tomorrow evening.
For AUCKLAND.—By the *Emma*, on Monday evening, at 6.
For ADELPHI.—By the *Phantom*, on Tuesday evening, at 6.
For EXETER.—By the *Electrica*, on Monday evening, by the *Tasmania*, on the 16th; and the *S. George* on the 20th instant.
For INDIA AND ENGLAND.—(Overland Route).—By the *Royal Saxon*, on the 21st inst.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

Ann Min, barque, 564 tons, Thoms, at the Circular Wharf; Gilchrist and Alexander, agents. Discharging, and on the berth for London.
Arche D'Alliance, French ship, 313 tons, Marceau, off Campbell's Wharf, Joubert and Murphy, agents. Discharging.
Arcturion, schooner, 70 tons, Sturgeon, in the Cove; G. Small, agent.
Austral, whaling barque, 306 tons, Wiles, off Moore's Wharf; Cooper and Holt, owners. Refitting.
Aus Grand, barque, 378 tons, Foreman, at Moore's Wharf; Thacker and Co., agents. Loading for London.
Autumn, barque, 362 tons, White, at Campbell's Wharf; Thacker and Co., agents. Discharging, and on the berth for London.
Alfred, brig, 130 tons, Napper, at Moore's Wharf; Thacker and Co., owners. Discharging. Bransie, H.M. schooner, Lieutenant Yale, in Farm Cove.
Bransie, H.M. schooner, 402 tons, Carr, in the Cove. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., agents. About to load for London.
Calcutta, barque, 495 tons, Liddell, at Campbell's Wharf; J. T. Arratt and Co., agents. Loading for London.
Chester, schooner, 123 tons, Patrick, at Campbell's Wharf; Messrs Joseph, owner.
Casterlygh, H.M. schooner, 96 tons, Lieutenant Aird, in Farm Cove.
Daniel Watson, brig, 196 tons, Watson, off the Commissariat Wharf; F. Mitchell and Co., agents. On the berth for Hongkong.
Emma, brig, 121 tons, O'Connor, at the Circular Wharf; Sheppard and Alger, agents. Loading for Auckland.
Everette, barque, 306 tons, Darley, off Bot's Wharf; W. C. Bots, agent. Loading for London.
Emma Eugenia, barque, 383 tons, Beech, at Moore's Wharf; J. S. Wiles, agent. Discharging, and advertised for freight or charter.
Eugenie, ship, 720 tons, Moore, at Campbell's Wharf; Captain, agent. Discharging.
Exington, brig, 123 tons, Mills, off Campbell's Wharf; Campbell and Co., agents. Discharging, and on the berth for Port Fairy.
Flora, American whaling barque, 338 tons, Potter, in Moesman's Bay; S. Wilkinson, junior, agent. Refitting.
Geni, brig, 160 tons, Oliver, at Fotheringham's Wharf; Blaxter and Co., agents.
Golden, American whaling ship, 460 tons, Studley, in the Cove; S. Wilkinson, junior, agent. Recruiting.
George Champion, American whaling ship, 361 tons, Ewin, in the Cove; S. Wilkinson, junior, agent. Recruiting.
Governor, brig, 147 tons, Williamson, at Moore's Wharf; Donaldson and Co., agents. Discharging.
Harlequin, schooner, 62 tons, Howden, at Kellik's Wharf; G. Thornton, agent. Advertised for Port Fairy and Portland Bay.
Harvion, American whaling ship, 371 tons, Shortman, in the Cove; S. Wilkinson, junior, agent. Recruiting.
Henrietta, barque, 364 tons, Sargent, at Fotheringham's Wharf; Flower, Salting, and Co., agents. Loading for London.
Howard, American whaling ship, 364 tons, Bunker, in the Stream; S. Wilkinson, junior, agent. Refitting.
James Stuart, whaling ship, 386 tons, Kenny, on the Patent Slip; Donaldson and Co., agents.
Lady Blackwood, barque, 354 tons, Cooper, at Moore's Wharf; Robert Towns, owner. Refitting for sailing.
Louisa, brig, 182 tons, Milford, at the Circular Wharf; J. Macanema, owner. Ready for Hobart Town.
Lady Mary Pelham, brig, 184 tons, Rosevear, at the Flour Company's Wharf; H. Moore, agent. Advertised for Launceston and Portland Bay.
Morning Star, schooner, 39 tons, Skelton, in the Cove; J. B. Metcalf, agent.
Mugra, brig, 184 tons, Jones, at the Patent Slip; Campbell and Co., agents. About to be repaired, and advertised for Hongkong.
Margaret, brig, 184 tons, Truscott, off Boyd's Wharf; D. Boyd and Co., owners.
Portland, American whaling barque, 254 tons, Curwin, off town's Wharf; S. Wilkinson, junior, agent. Refitting.
Protus, whaling barque, 252 tons, Elliott, alongside the *Walker Castle*; Fotheringham, owner. Discharging.
Sar, of China, schooner, 112 tons, Wood, off the Commercial Wharf; J. Gibble, owner.

Phaeton, brig, 188 tons, Fox, at the Circular Wharf; Sheppard and Alger, agents. Loading for Adelaide.
Phoebe, schooner, 89 tons, Bennett, at the Flour Company's Wharf; Sheppard and Alger, agents. Discharging, and on the berth for Melbourne.
Phlebas, American whaling barque, 253 tons, Russell, in the Cove; S. Wilkinson, junior, agent. Recruiting.
Royal Saxon, barque, 610 tons, Charlesworth, at Town's Wharf; R. Towns, agent. Loading for Calcutta.
Rever, brig, 170 tons, Gilbert, at the Circular Wharf; J. B. Metcalf, agent. Discharging, and advertised for Madras or Calcutta.
Reven, brig, 170 tons, Bell, at the Circular Wharf; R. T. Ford, agent. Discharging, and on the berth for Launceston.
Shanrock, schooner, 85 tons, Tulloch, at the Flour Company's Wharf; G. Small, agent. Discharging.
Southern, ship, 762 tons, Umfréville, at Campbell's Wharf; Lyall, Scott, and Co., agents. Discharging, and on the berth for Calcutta.
St. George, ship, 604 tons, Jones, off the Circular Wharf; Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., agents. Loading for London.
Souvenir, schooner, 64 tons, Jennings, at Town's Wharf; R. Towns, agent. Ready for Launceston.
Syrie, brig, 175 tons, Guilbert, off Moore's Wharf; Captain, agent.
Tasmania, barque, 562 tons, Black, in the Cove; Lyall, Scott, and Co., agents. Loading for London.
Thomas Lord, schooner, 72 tons, —, at the Queen's Wharf; Sheppard and Alger, agents. About to load for Port Phillip.
William, schooner, 61 tons, Maughan, at Kellik's Wharf; J. Kettle, owner. Refitting.
Walker Castle, ship, 900 tons, Thorne, at the Circular Wharf; J. Boyd and Co., agents. Loading for London.
William, barque, 334 tons, Sargent, at Boyd's Wharf; B. Boyd and Co., owners.
William Hyde, barque, 525 tons, Steward, at Campbell's Wharf; Lyall, Scott, and Co., agents. Loading for London.
Woodward, barque, 234 tons, Clarkson, at Campbell's Wharf; Donaldson and Co., agents. Discharging.
Woodward, whaling barque, 245 tons, Smith, off Fotheringham's Wharf; Fotheringham and Campbell, agents. Refitting.

The *William Hyde* was towed round to the Cove, yesterday, after the *Drummond*.
The *Magpie* has moved to Moore's Wharf to be down, prior to her sailing for China.
Colonial Wharves.—We have now several colonies, where it port, which having discharged their inward cargoes are again almost ready for sea. The *Australian*, *Lady Blackwood*, *Woodward*, *Geni*, and *William*, will proceed to the fisheries in a few days. The *Margaret* will also meet with immediate despatch.

DIARY
MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.
March. SUN. HIGH WATER rises 1 1/2 feet more than yesterday.
12. PM. SAT. 6.50 6.1 6.1 6.3
Moon: new, 15 m. past 7 A.M., March 17.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.
The Agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald* are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts no later than the 20th instant.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.
FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1847.

Sworn to no master, of no sect am I.

THE ANTI-TRANSPORTATION MEETING AT MELBOURNE.

ALTHOUGH we have entered so largely into the "question of questions" raised by Mr. GILBERTSON'S unlucky despatch, and have had to notice the proceedings of so many public meetings called for the purpose of discussing it, we feel that we ought not to pass over the resolutions of the Melbourne meeting without a few remarks. No small degree of surprise had been felt in this part of the colony, at the apparent want of sympathy amongst the Port Phillipians on this question, with their brethren of the Middle District. We had supposed that in making a firm stand against the detestable policy of our pro-convict graziers, we should of course be supported by the warm, energetic, and prompt concurrence of that section of our fellow-colonists with whom their freedom from convict pollution had ever been the subject of loud but not unreasonable boast. When, therefore, week after week, and month after month, transpired without bringing any satisfactory assurance that such concurrence had been determined on, or even in contemplation, we naturally wondered what Port Phillip had done with its consistency. And though its consistency has at last been nobly vindicated, we are still at a loss to account for the extraordinary procrastination.

We are informed by the *Melbourne Argus* that the meeting was convened by the Mayor, on the requisition of a large number of the inhabitants, for the purpose of determining whether the introduction of British criminals into that district would be agreeable to the community; that its numbers far exceeded the attendance at any previous meeting held in that section of the colony, on any subject whatever; and that its pre-eminence was not more distinguished in this particular than in the unanimity of feeling and earnestness of purpose manifested in its proceedings, "which," says that journal, "is the certain indication of a fixed determination to withstand the threatened pollution to the death."

Of the speeches delivered on the occasion we have at present no report; but having before us the resolutions and petition in which the speeches issued, we have enough to engage our attention, and to call for our humblest of approbation. The principles agreed upon are embodied in the first five resolutions. The first of the five acknowledges the broad fact upon which the pro-convict party, or, as the *Argus* happily styles them, the "Pollutionists," base the whole superstructure of their rickety cause—"the scarcity of labour, and the injury to property resulting therefrom." But this, it is, great and incontestable as it is, is wisely declared to be the least of the two between which the colonists have to choose, since the one offered as an alternative, "the convict system," is of so colossal a magnitude, and so fraught with peril to the moral and social well-being of society, that nothing but an inordinate love of money could induce any one to look upon it without horror and disgust.

The second declares the implicit reliance of the meeting upon the pledged faith of the MELBOURNE Government, as conveyed by Mr. GILBERTSON'S despatch, that transportation shall not be renewed unless "agreeable to the inclination of

those whom it will most directly and intimately concern;" and with this declaration is coupled a protest against the introduction of British criminals in any form, and upon any terms whatever. Such confidence in the uprightness of ministers, which in the present instance is but another phrase for the honour of the Crown, contrasts strongly with that tortuous sophistry of the Transportation Committee which, in effect, imputes to the QUEEN'S Government nothing less than the basest and most heartless hypocrisy. If the view put forth in the Committee's Report could be received as the correct one, it would be impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Port Phillipian had been guilty of a meanness for which a private gentleman would be ousted out of decent society: in plain English, that meanness of all meannesses—*willful lying*!

The third resolution asserts, that as the great majority of the Port Phillipians had emigrated under the assurance from the Home Government that that district was never to be regarded as a penal colony, and, moreover, that from the year 1839 (1840) transportation to the Sydney district should cease, it would be manifestly unjust to introduce convicts into the Port Phillip district without the consent of every inhabitant of it. The inference is perfectly legitimate, if by "every inhabitant" be meant every member of the rectified "majority." But it is not necessary to the justice of the protest, that the persons so emigrated under the assurance referred to should constitute a majority. A contract is a contract—a bargain a bargain—good faith good faith, whether the parties be many or few. Therefore, although the inhabitants of the Sydney district who emigrated on the faith of the Order in Council are by no means a majority of our population, they would not on this account be the less entitled to complain of foul play, were the terms of that Order to be broken.

The fifth resolution touches, but touches gently, upon the pet crotchet of a "Separation," implying, that if the land fund of Port Phillip were limited exclusively to the purposes of that district, there would be no lack of free immigration, and consequently no colourable plea for a recourse to the introduction of convict labourers. For our own parts, we can have no objection to the Phillipians expending the whole of their net land fund in bringing out free people, convinced as we are that the Sydney district would come in for a large share of the profits. Low wages there must always operate as an effective check on an undue rise of wages here.

The last of the five resolutions adverts to the coming necessity for the formation of a tenantry, and affirms "that the wasteful extravagance, the vices, and the instability of the great majority of convicts, totally unfit them to rise to the respectable position of tenants." This would probably be admitted by the Pollutionists themselves, whose predominant wish is, that the convicts should be sent to localities where tenants are not likely to be wanted, for many years to come, and be employed exclusively in that reforming and evangelising occupation, the tending of sheep. It is not the bustle of agricultural farms, but the deep solitude of the primitive forest, and the innocent companionship of gentle lambs, that are to constitute the great panacea for the ills of ruined character.

These resolutions are incorporated in a petition to the Legislative Council. We regret that the Council only should have been addressed. Petitions ought also to have been laid at the foot of the throne, and presented to either house of parliament.

Australia Felix, however, has performed her part in this mighty contest with the powers of MAMMON. May the monster be utterly vanquished!

THE INTELLECTUAL BARRENNESS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A PERUSAL of a very interesting recent work, viz., *Travels in North America*, &c., by CHARLES LYLE, Esq., has set us reflecting upon many things mentioned by the author.

The picture which he draws of the commercial and industrial prosperity of the United States and British American Colonies, is, perhaps, not so strikingly comparable with what the records of New South Wales, a colony of much later origin, and even, in some respects, more precocious growth can exhibit, as that which places before us the literary and scientific advancement of our transatlantic brethren, when compared with the absolute nothingness which distinguishes the mental characteristics of Australia as a nation.

So far as the growth of wool, or the production of tallow, or the increase of illicit spirits may go—so far as the consumption of tobacco and brandy and rum may be taken as items in the history of our advancement, no doubt New South Wales exhibits a remarkable development of indefatigable perseverance. But besides her newspapers what has she done—or what is she doing for the republic of letters? Is there one single institution in existence which may be called national? Is there one single publication which is exclusively devoted to the assertion of the dignity or the enterprise of our people as an intellectual, or educated or enquiring people, beyond the sphere of gossiping, politics, and squabbles? Nay, may not some of the productions of this class stamp the mind of the people as fonder of low scurrility and vulgar buffoonery, than of the solid, reflecting, contemplative, philosophical studies which can alone advance them to the consideration of the world!

Painful thoughts crowd in upon us, as we look forward to the prospects of the rising generation. What is there in the field of view to justify a hope that our children will enjoy even the same modicum of advantage possessed by their fathers? It is, no doubt, a fine thing to boast of our flocks and herds, and of our tons of oil and tallow—it is magnificent (on paper) to treat of boundless acres, illimitable pastures (in seasons such as this), and back runs untraversed; it is glorious to see the array of costly buildings, day by day, rising like magical erections from out forest gridded rocks, and to behold sail after sail stretching boldly on our beautiful harbour, and it is no doubt satisfactory

to regard all this as a sign of advancement in wealth, comfort, and prosperity. But, an ignorant man can build a fine house, and an ignorant man can possess bank notes or bank shares, and an ignorant man can hold sheep runs and boil down bullocks, and an ignorant man can do many other things besides, which add to the commercial importance of a community, as well as an instructed man, though the latter, had he the same means, which he often times has not, could do much better, because to the same means and to the same diligence, he could bring the power of knowledge; for the great Bacon tells us—"Knowledge is power!"

We must not be carried away with appearances. A barbarian can dig copper as well as a civilized man; the man who cannot read can tend sheep as well as one who can; the man who cannot write may still carry on the business of the mill, or the loom, or the distillery; may navigate a ship, or by line and plummet convert the stone quarries of Australia into palaces and gaols.

Calculation sufficient for each may be possessed by each, in his respective sphere (for calculation seems indigenous to Australians), without the aid of the differential calculus or the binomial theorem. People are apt enough to find out, by a kind of intuition, and without tuition, how many bundles of cigars make ten, or how many nobblers of brandy make twenty.

But is this all? We maintain that whatever may be the advantages of position of any people, in so much greater degree is responsibility laid upon them to make return for their blessing, by contribution to the common stock of human knowledge, and to diffuse, so far as they can, that knowledge which is attainable by them, amongst their compatriots and descendants.

When the present generation shall have passed away; when the acquisitions, learning, and elegancies of life, brought from the other hemisphere, shall have perished with the possessors; when the solitary retirement of the bark hut or the comparatively more real comforts of the weather-boarded cottage in the far interior shall cease to be cheered by the relics of ancient usage, which are all that reconcile many of our distant squatters to the annoyances of their voluntary exile; to what shall their children turn, after they have cast the pious dust upon the coffin of the parent? Whither are they to seek, in this far away world, for a glimpse of that refinement, or a spark of that intellectual fire which softens and refines and illumines the whole mass of the social community in the fatherland?

In America it is different. There the squatter in his clearing is, perhaps, in some respects (besides climate) worse off than the squatter here; but the softening influences of climate, or the prevalent feelings of the people have not enervated their minds. The Americans, although originally colonists, are in a different position; they are a people, and have a national character to maintain. They feel that they are free—though in very truth many there are slaves to their prejudices and popular caprices—slaves themselves, though served by slaves. But in those states where slavery is unknown, their freedom is doubly felt. They feel their independence as they ought. They own their responsibility and their duties. Brother JONATHAN may have always before him the necessity of "going-ahead," but no one can say, that if he succeeds it is without head-work it is done.

The Americans have a right to their position as a nation. They exhibit their claims to it in the face of the whole civilized world. It is not their cities, and their fleets, and their wars, and their revolution, and their great republican experiment, which render them remarkable. It is their intellectual superiority. It is, that with all their search after dollars, and their ambitious pursuit after commercial enterprise, they have a feeling that if their country is to maintain its position amidst the contending rivalries of the older nations, it must be not simply by the strong arm, but by the refinement of the mind; by proving themselves worthy of the intellectual as well as the commercial conquests that await them.

Mr. LYLE, not merely a geologist but a man of letters, a member of the University of Oxford, a refined, accomplished English gentleman, trained in all the old-fashioned prejudices of his class, a lover of monarchy, and of all the ancient associations of his country, is, perhaps, as fair a witness as could be found.

And he tells us in his book, that especially in New England, one of the most characteristic traits of the people is their patronage of literature and science.

"Municipal bequests and donations for public purposes, whether charitable or educational, form a striking feature in the modern history of the United States, and especially of New England. Not only is it common for rich capitalists to leave by will a portion of their fortune towards the endowment of national institutions, but individuals during their life-time make magnificent grants of money for the same objects." p. 263.

"I have seen," he adds, "a list of bequests and donations made during the last thirty years, for the benefit of religious, charitable, and literary institutions, in the State of Massachusetts alone, and they amounted to no less than six millions of dollars, or more than a million sterling."

"There are popular libraries in almost every village of Massachusetts, and a growing taste for the reading of good books is attested by the sale of large editions of such works as Herschel's Natural Philosophy, Washington Irving's Columbus, and Plutarch's Lives. Of each of these, from five to twenty thousand copies have been sold. It will seem still more remarkable, that no less than 16,000 copies have been purchased of John's Translation of Froissart's Chronicles, illustrated by wood engravings, and 12,000 of Liebig's Animal Chemistry. These editions were very cheap, as there was no author's copyright; but it is still more surprising that about 4000 copies of Prescott's Mexico should have been sold in one year in the United States, at the price of six dollars, or about twenty-six shillings."

"When, in addition to these signs of the times, we remember the grants before alluded to, of the New England and other States, in behalf of public schools and scientific surveys, we may indulge very sanguine hopes of the future progress of this country towards a high standard of general civilization." (p. 264).

"The multiplication of academical establishments, in consequence of every State and every sect of Christians in each State, being ambitious of having schools of their own, is an evil; but one which would be greatly aggravated were the general as well as the theological education in the universities alike sectarian; or if students of classical literature, mathematics, law, and medicine, all required teachers who agreed with them in every article of faith. It has been remarked by a living satirist, that the force of sectarian animosity, like that of gravity, increases inversely as the square of the distance; and in spite of the occasional ebullitions in recent times of an intolerant spirit on both sides of the Atlantic, there are many auspicious signs of the approach of an era when differences of religious opinion will less interfere with national systems of education, both in schools and colleges." (p. 266).

We have quoted the above passage, less with a view of adopting all the sentiments on education which they embody than as affording an insight into the state of mental progress in America.

Mr. LYLE makes honourable mention of the efforts of the Americans in sending out missionaries to Europe, with a view of improving their elemental and academical educational system. And he then enters upon what is foreign to our purpose, a review of the system pursued at Oxford, showing how had an influence been wrought by the undue interference of an ecclesiastical spirit with academical institutions, and by the introduction of tractarianism, to which he attributes as a cause and not an effect, the deterioration of the University Studies.

With this we have now much to do.

Viewing the progress of intellectual enquiry in the United States as something *en genere*, and recollecting the immense crowd of writers, poets, historians, and savans, which the United States have produced, we really blush to think that this colony has not been able to exhibit one single public school worthy of the name; that those institutions which were once set on foot, to serve as such, have, with scarcely an exception, fallen into decay or lassitude; and that no society exists which may be called in any sense national; that not even a periodical, save a newspaper, is able to maintain more than an ephemeral existence; and that there is not one solitary channel in which the interesting facts of scientific enquiry, agricultural experiment, or mechanical ingenuity, can be handed down to our children, registered for reference, or conveyed to other nations as a proof and evidence that this great and ambitious colony has yet been emancipated from convul indifference, or the fumes of rum and tobacco.

"Look on this picture and on that."

NEW ZEALAND.

By the arrival of the *Ariel* we are put in possession of New Zealand papers to the 20th ultimo last, they contain very little news.

All was quiet in the Cook's Straits settlements, and the state of the public mind was quite tranquilized. Some anxiety was felt at a rumour prevalent, that the Governor GARR was to be recalled, and that the company had had a proprietary charter granted to it. Recent arrivals have shown that for neither of these reports was there any foundation, but a meeting was held at Nelson, on the 30th January, at which resolutions passed, strongly approving of Captain GREY'S government, and repudiating the delegation of any powers of Government into the hands of the New Zealand Company as impolitic on general principles and usage, because experience of the administration of the affairs of the settlement by the Company has proved its incapacity and destroyed all confidence either in the wisdom of its measures or the integrity of its conduct.

The statistics of the settlements for the last year display a cheering prospect, out of a population of 4000, the deaths during the year were only 30, 9 of which occurred through violence or accident. A large increase is also visible in the returns of cattle and sheep, and particularly in the amount of land under cultivation.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

NISI PRUIS SITTINGS.
Before His Honor the Chief Justice, and a Jury of six gentlemen.

BLACKLEY V. ABERCROMBIE.
This was an action of debt, by which the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of £97 12s. for the payment of 63 horses, from December, 1846, to November, 1847. The defendant had pleaded payment and a set-off, and upon these pleas issue had been taken.

Messrs. Michie and Lowe appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Foster for the defendant. On the part of the plaintiff it was shown that the horses were sent to the run occupied by him at the time in question, and a letter from the defendant was put in evidence, wherein he promised to pay any expenses which might be incurred by sending the horses there. It appeared at the same time that the defendant had a man in charge of the animals during the whole time, and evidence was given to the effect that about £1 s. each per annum would be a fair charge for the agistment of the horses. On the other hand, several witnesses were called by the defendant, who proved that the horses were not sent to the run, but that the defendant had, at plaintiff's request, paid £56 for the wages of certain men employed at the station. This amount was relied upon as proving the plea of set-off. In reply to this, the plaintiff's counsel proved that the defendant, Mr. Charles Abercrombie, had acted as the agent of his brother, Mr. William Abercrombie, during the absence of the latter in New Zealand. The firm of William Abercrombie and Co. was in some way connected with this station and cattle, as trustees of Mrs. Blackett, and some proof was elicited to the effect that fat cattle had been sent down to the defendant, for which reason it was assumed that he had paid the same vessel, and that the defendant had acquired, and not from his own pocket.

His Honor having summed up, the Jury retired for about half an hour, and found a verdict for the plaintiff—*damages*, £118 8s. 6d. Several undefended cases were disposed of, and the Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

EDWY JURISDICTION.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice TERNER.

M'LEONE AND OTHERS v. DOYLE AND OTHERS.
Mr. GORDON, for the defendant O'Hara, moved for an order for an attachment against the plaintiffs, for non-payment of the costs of suit decreed to him (O'Hara), the order granted to this effect on a former occasion not having been drawn up, on account of some irregularity.

On reading an affidavit of service of a subpoena for costs, the order was granted; but on condition of O'Hara's solicitor undertaking not to issue the attachment for fourteen days, and to serve the plaintiff's solicitor with a copy of the order, within a week from this date.

BYNDOR v. CATHALAN.

Mr. BROADHURST moved for an order nisi, confirming subsequent report.

ANDREWS v. DABOIN AND OTHERS.
This was a bill by the plaintiff on behalf of himself and all other creditors of Thomas Daboin, deceased, against the executors and legatees under his will, and prayed an account of the assets come to the hands of the executors and other relief.

Mr. Donnelly appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Gordon and Broadhurst for the defendants.

His Honor having heard the argument of counsel on both sides, reserved judgment.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY.

Baron Chief Commissioner SUTTON.
In the estate of James Dorset, an adjourned special meeting was held, but no business transacted.

In the estate of William Grinnell Burgess, a third meeting took place, at which James Gope proved a claim for £10, and James Simmons for £181. The insolvent and several witnesses were subsequently sworn, and a considerable length; after which the meeting was adjourned till Monday, the 22nd instant.

In the estate of John Shillies, the consideration of his creditors' claims, and the estate was postponed till to-day, at two o'clock.

The following meetings are also fixed for to-day:—
Mr. Marcus, a single meeting, at ten o'clock.
Francis Ellard, an adjourned single meeting, at eleven.

MARTINOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Michael Naphthal, a single meeting, at ten o'clock.

John Dillon, an adjourned single meeting, at half-past eleven.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.

Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and MAJOR SUTTER, J.P.
The CHIEF PROSECUTOR conducted the following cases for the Crown:—

Philip Rishy Holdsworth was indicted for embezzling several sums of money, the property of William Walker and others. Mr. Fisher appeared for the prosecution, and the prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Sydney Gaol.

Mary Morgan was indicted for stealing a pair of boots, the property of one William Bradridge. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the Female Factory.

Edward Stuart was indicted for stealing two books, the property of one Nicholas Leader. The jury found the prisoner not guilty, and she was discharged.

Frederick Alkinson was indicted for an assault upon one Robert Martin, who appeared for the defendant. The jury found the defendant guilty, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of £5, or to be imprisoned till payment of such sum.

